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CRIMES RELATED TO DRUG ABUSE AND PREVENTION

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In pharmacology, a pharmaceutical drug, also called a medication or medicine, is a chemical substance used to treat, cure, prevent, or diagnose a disease or to promote well-being.

Traditionally drugs were obtained through extraction from medicinal plants, but more recently also by organic synthesis. Pharmaceutical drugs may be used for a limited duration, or on a regular basis for chronic disorders. Some, however, are used outside the medical setting for their effects on the mind. Drugs under international control include amphetamine-type stimulants, coca/cocaine, cannabis, hallucinogens, opiates and sedative hypnotics. Countries have decided to control these drugs because they pose a threat to health. While some of the physical effects of drugs might sound nice, they do not last long. Many people get depressed and lonely afterwards and start feeling sick. Also, it is common for people who use drugs to seem confused, have red eyes, sweat a lot and not care about their physical appearance.

To learn more about each type of drug and how they could affect your health, lets consider the following types of drugs : cannabis, cocaine, ecstasy, hallucinogens, heroin, methamphetamine.

Cannabis is a tobacco-like greenish or brownish material made up of the dried flowering tops and leaves of the cannabis (hemp) plant. Cannabis resin or "hash" is the dried black or brown secretion of the flowering tops of the cannabis plant, which is made into a powder or pressed into slabs or cakes. Cannabis oil or "hash oil" is cannabis resin in liquid form. Cannabis is by far the most cultivated, trafficked and abused illicit drug.

Cocaine is a white or off-white powder that acts as a powerful stimulant. In its pure form, cocaine is extracted from the leaves of the coca plant. Crack is cocaine that has been further processed with ammonia or sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) looks like small flakes or rocks. Prevalence rates for lifetime use of cocaine are typically between one and three per cent in developed countries, with higher rates in the United States and in the producer countries of South America.

Ecstasy is a psychoactive stimulant. In fact, the term "ecstasy" does not refer to a single substance, but rather to a range of substances similar in chemistry and effects. It is usually distributed as a tablet or pill but can also be powder or a capsule. Tablets can be of many different shape and size.

LSD is a semi-synthetic drug derived from lysergic acid, which is found in a fungus that grows on rye and other grains. LSD, commonly referred to as "acid", is one of the most potent hallucinogens. It is usually sold on the street as small squares of blotting paper with drops containing the drug, but also as tablets, capsules or occasionally in liquid form. It is a colourless, odourless substance with a slightly bitter taste.

Heroin is an addictive drug with painkilling properties processed from morphine, a naturally occurring substance from the Asian opium poppy plant. Pure heroin is white powder. Street heroin is usually brownish white because it is diluted or "cut" with impurities, meaning each dose is different.

Methamphetamine is part of the group of drugs called amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). It is a synthetic drug that is usually manufactured in illegal laboratories. Methamphetamine comes as powder, tablets or as crystals that look like shards of glass.

In Ukraine the prevention of drug substance abuse is an integral part of the educational process in schools frequently involving both children and their parents.

A large number of public and private institutions and organisations are involved in various other prevention activities. These activities are intended to create a cultural, social, physical and economic environment that discourages substance abuse.

Legislative measures are carried out to restrict the marketing of alcohol and tobacco products. Advertising, promotion and sponsorships by tobacco manufacturers of tobacco products are prohibited. A network of community-based social services for families, children and youth provides social services and support to those who find themselves in difficult life circumstances.

The Ministry of Home Affairs also organises regular information activities together with the Directorates for Education and Science and mainly targets children and young people from vulnerable families, orphans and those who live on the street.

The primary aim of these activities is crime reduction in Ukraine.

According to the law of Ukraine “On measures against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and their misuse”, to address challenges in combating illicit drug use, Ukraine’s drug policy ensures the following measures:

- 1) identification of individuals who illegally use drugs;
- 2) medical examination and testing of individuals who abuse drugs or psychotropic substances;
- 3) voluntary treatment for people with drug addiction.

This law ensures that an individual can receive, upon his/her request, anonymous drug treatment. However, information about such treatment can be provided to the law enforcement agencies in case of instituting criminal or administrative proceedings against this individual.

Ukraine is a party to all main international drug control treaties, and is consistent in its assumed international obligations arising from the Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and Convention against Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

In 1995, Ukraine adopted comprehensive drug control legislation, and subsequently enacted a number of regulations, to enforce the drug control system.

The country signed the United Nations Convention against Transnationally Organised Crime of 12 December 2000 and the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 11 December 2003.

Ukraine is a member of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Ukraine fully supports the provisions of Political Declaration and Plan of Action on international cooperation towards an integrated and balanced strategy to counter the world drug problem, adopted at the fifty-second session of the Unitary Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held on 11 and 12 March 2009. In the framework of the 55th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs (March 2012), the delegation of Ukraine put forward an initiative on promoting programmes aimed at treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison.

The Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution, submitted by Ukraine and co-sponsored by delegations of the European Union Member-States, as well as the USA, the Russian Federation, and other countries.

Ukraine ensures the constant exchange of statistical and analytical information with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, International Committee for Drug Control, European Monitoring Center on Drugs and Drug Addiction, and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe.

Ukraine as a United Nations member state is committed to promote, develop, review and strengthen effective programmes to reduce drug demand, based on scientific evidence and providing a wide range of measures, including primary prevention, early interventions, treatment, care, rehabilitation and social reintegration and related support services, designed to promote health and improve the social well-being of individuals, families and communities to mitigate the negative effects of drug use on individuals and on the society as a whole.

HANDCRAFT TRADITIONS IN ZARAFSHAN VALLEY (the end of XIX century, beginning of the XX century)

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RESUME: This article is devoted to the analysis of the history of development of the crafts of the Zarafshan oasis and the social state of traditional handicraft in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Keywords: traditional handicraft, textile, trade relations, master-apprentice, handicrafts.

Craftsman has been steadily improving in Zarafshan oasis for centuries on the basis of unique traditions. Over the past few years, the caravan routes have been driven by the fact that the concentration of the city's population and the concentration of the population in the eastern regions by trade unions with neighboring provinces, was the reason for the relatively rapid development of craftsmanship. It also inherited from generation to generation, from teacher to student, in the Zarafshan valley, which occupies a considerable place in the economic and political life. The development of craftsman, in turn, contributed to the resumption of trade with them. The urban population was mainly engaged in craftsmanship and merchandising. This process initially led to the development of domestic trade. These cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Gijduvan and Karmana are considered to be important trading centers in the domestic market.

Increased commodity production through the formation of the domestic market and foreign trade created necessary conditions for the breakdown of relations with large land ownership. Under these conditions, there was a revival between production forces and production links. The main reason for this was that the impact of the external market on commodities was far greater than the domestic market.

At the end of the XIX century construction of railroads from the outskirts of the city was relatively enlarged by rapid increase in number of people living there, excessive occupation forced some of the population to abandon farming, to engage in craftsmanship and trade. Craftsmen and merchants are the main social artery of cities during the period of study, and they have a prominent position in the community.

In the era of colonialism, representatives of the national bourgeoisie: traders, producers, landowners, emerged into the new social class among the region's inhabitants. Naturally, the basis of this class was traders-entrepreneurs and craftsmen. The representatives of this category, who contributed to the development of commodity and development, have